

NEW RACES OF *COLAPTES* AND *PASSERELLA*  
FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY A. W. ANTHONY.

It is with considerable hesitation that I venture to name a race of *Colaptes* from so near the type locality of *chrysoides*, but I can make no other satisfactory disposition of the birds from the region of San Fernando, and have separated them from the Flickers of Cape St. Lucas and Arizona to be known as:—

**Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens**, subsp. nov. BROWN  
FLICKER.

*Subsp. char.*—Differing from *C. chrysoides* in darker upper parts and slightly smaller size.

*Type* No. 5356, ♂, Coll. A. W. A., San Fernando, Lower California, May 27, 1894.—Above brown, of a shade approximating bistre, barred with numerous black bars; pileum cinnamon brown; upper tail-coverts white with large rounded spots of black; below grayish white with numerous round and cordate black spots; throat dark ash gray; mustache bright scarlet; quills and inner surface of wings chrome yellow; lower surface of tail wax-yellow, terminal third black.

All of the specimens that I have examined from Arizona and Cape St. Lucas have the tips of the primaries more or less marked with white, which marking is nearly always lacking in my skins from the northern part of the peninsula, only one specimen—a female—showing a very little white on that part of the primaries. The character may not be of any value, as it is probably somewhat individual, but it is sufficiently noticeable in the series before me to be worthy of mention.

It would be quite natural to expect specimens of *Colaptes* from the northern half of Lower California to be more or less intermediate between those of Arizona and Cape St. Lucas. They are, however, further removed from the type form from the Cape than are those from Arizona and northern Mexico, and in the series I have examined the Arizona skins are exactly intermediate in the color of the upper parts between a series from Cape St. Lucas and my skins from San Fernando.

Mr. F. Stephens recently called my attention to a series of Thick-billed Sparrows in his collection from the mountains of southern California that differed very considerably from specimens from the Sierra Nevada. The birds in question are principally from the San Jacinto Mts., where, later in the season, I found them in abundance inhabiting all suitable localities between the altitudes of 7000 and 9000 feet.

A series was secured but unfortunately they were all in very ragged, postbreeding plumage. So badly is the plumage worn that it is rather unsafe to venture an opinion as to its probable shades, and the measurements of the wings and tail can only be approximately obtained. However, with the specimens that Mr. Stephens has very kindly placed at my disposal I have ventured to separate the southern race, to be known in honor of its discoverer, to whom I am indebted for the privilege of describing it.

***Passerella iliaca stephensi*, subsp. nov.** STEPHENS'S SPARROW.

*Subsp. char.*—Differing from *P. i. megarhyncha* in larger size, the bill especially being much larger than in that race.

*Type* No. 6651, ♂, Coll. A. W. A., San Jacinto Mts., Calif., July 14, 1895.

The type of *megarhyncha* was taken by Xantus at Fort Tejon and was doubtless a winter bird from the Sierra Nevada, as the genus is not found about Fort Tejon, except as a winter visitant from the northern mountains.

One of Xantus's skins (No. 13,757, Coll. Nat. Mus.) is before me. This specimen is perhaps immature, but is practically the same as specimens from Alpine and Butte Counties, and very different from breeding birds from the San Jacinto and San Bernardino ranges.

The most striking characteristic of the new race is the large bill, which is always larger than that of the largest *megarhyncha*.

Only one of the southern specimens—an unusually small female from San Bernardino Mts.—is as small as the largest specimen of *megarhyncha* I have examined, and in this specimen the bill is as large or larger than the largest bill found in the *megarhyncha* series. The comparative measurements of the two races can be seen in the following tables. Unworn specimens would somewhat exceed in wing and tail the measurements given for the specimens from the San Jacinto Mts.

## PASSERELLA ILLICA MEGALHYNCUA.

No.	Collection.	Locality.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.	Depth of Bill.	Remarks.
13757	U. S. Nat. Mus.	Ft. Tejon, Cal.	♂	82	97	24		10	
5966	F. Stephens.	Butte Co., "	♂	83	96	24	11.5	10	
5969	"	Alpine Co., "	♂	76	86	23	11	9.5	
6657	A. W. Anthony.	Blue Cañon, "	♂	83	94	24	12.5	10	
6658	"	"	♂	80	89	24.5	11	10.5	
6659	"	"	♂	80	96	25	11	10	

Topotype. Tip of bill gone.

## PASSERELLA ILLICA STEPHENSI.

6650	A. W. Anthony.	San Jacinto Mts., Cal.	♂	85	96	25	14	11	Badly worn postbreeding plumage.
6651	"	"	♂	83	92	24	13	11.5	Type. Badly worn postbreeding plumage.
6652	"	"	♂	83	89	24	14	11.5	Badly worn postbreeding plumage.
6653	"	"	♀	80	92	23	14	12	"
6654	"	"	♂	86	89	24	14	11.5	"
6655	"	"	♂	81	92	24.5	13	11.5	"
6656	"	"	♀	80	92	26	14	12	"
	"	"	♂	82	92	24	14.5	11	"
2833	F. Stephens.	S. Bernardino	♂	91	100	25	15	12	
2842	"	"	♂	79	88	23	12	10.5	
5746	"	"	♂	84	99	26	13	12.5	

Immature.